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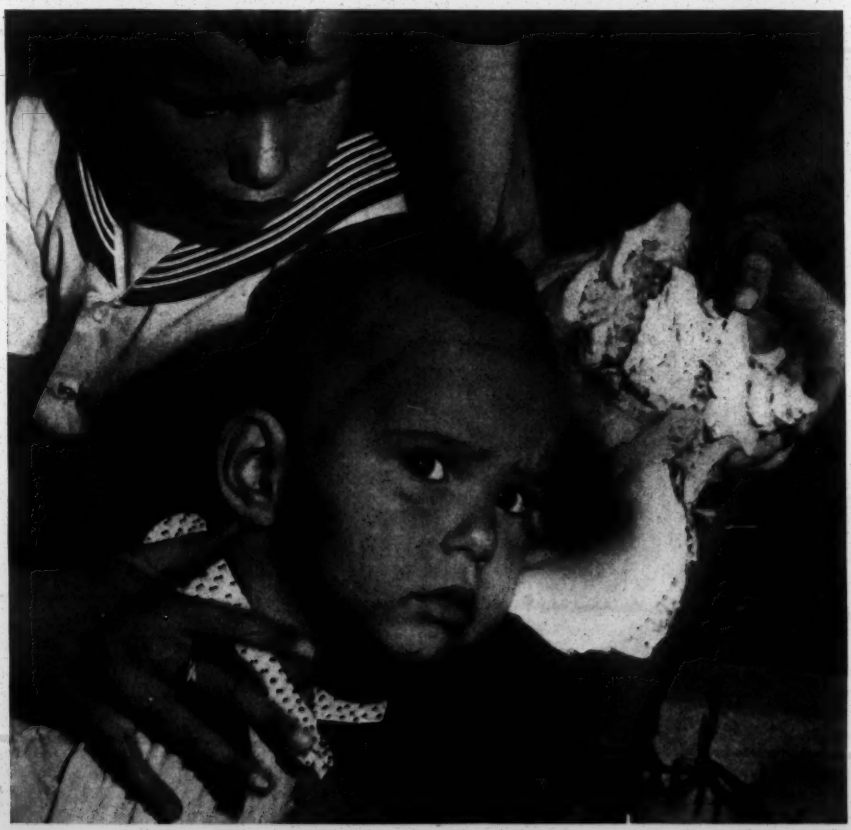
1. "Battle of Children" Is Greek War Aftermath Gray
2. Kilimanjaro Challenges Ablest Mountaineers Hoopes
3. Uranium Prospectors Invade Upper Michigan Patterson
4. Shell Collecting Vies with Stamps as Hobby Hoopes - Atwater
5. Polyglot Surinam Gets Self-Government Hoopes - Gray



J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

"LISTEN THOU WELL, FOR MY SHELL HATH SPEECH.
HOLD TO THINE EAR AND PLAIN THOU'LT HEAR" (Bulletin No. 4)

Bulletin No. 1, February 13, 1950

"Battle of Children" Is Greek War Aftermath

A TRUE horror story that outdoes fiction is coming to a relatively happy ending in Greece, according to Maynard Owen Williams, Chief of the Foreign Editorial Staff of the *National Geographic Magazine*. Dr. Williams, now returning to the Near East, visited Greece late enough last summer to see and report the beginning of the end of the Balkan country's bitter and destructive, but successful, war against communists.

But the happy ending that pleased him most, Dr. Williams stated in a special report to the *National Geographic Society*, concerned the children of Greece. In 52 centers, 18,000 homeless and orphaned youngsters are being educated, learning trades, and leading happy lives in addition to receiving clothing and a minimum of 2,700 calories of food a day.

Communists Abducted Children for Training

During the civil war, in which Greece's communists were aided and abetted by countries behind the Iron Curtain, Queen Frederika established the first of the children's camps. She gathered the helpless and displaced children of the war-ravaged north borderlands and brought them into safe areas where they could not be abducted by communists.

For this is the horror of the story—the communists pursued a policy of kidnaping the young uprooted victims of the war and taking them into Iron Curtain countries where they could be indoctrinated in the communist way. Later, as fifth columnists, they may sift back into Greece.

On December 29, 1949, Greece went into mourning for 28,000 children whom communists had carried into neighboring countries.

When the kidnaping practice became apparent two and a half years ago, the Greeks immediately fought back in this "battle of the children." Appealed to by their charming queen, all workers gave their day's wages on August 10, 1947, to swell the "Queen's Fund" for financing the children's camps. Other money came and still comes from an amusement tax, an import levy, and contributions from home and overseas. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund maintains similar stations for the care of Greek children (illustration, next page).

Millionth Ton of Marshall Plan Goods

The Economic Cooperation Administration of the United States is helping all Greeks get back on their feet after nine years of war or ruthless German occupation (illustration, inside cover). During successive conquests and retreats, friend and foe tore up roads, destroyed bridges, tossed railway cars into the Corinth Canal, and turned the country into such a group of isolated units as was common in ancient times.

Airfields now have been restored with American aid, shiny DC4's flash across the skies, the Corinth Canal is open again, and more than 1,000 miles of roads are built or rebuilt. Weeks ago the millionth ton of ECA (Marshall Plan) goods arrived in Piraeus, the port of Athens.

Train service now is resumed between Athens, the capital, and Salo-

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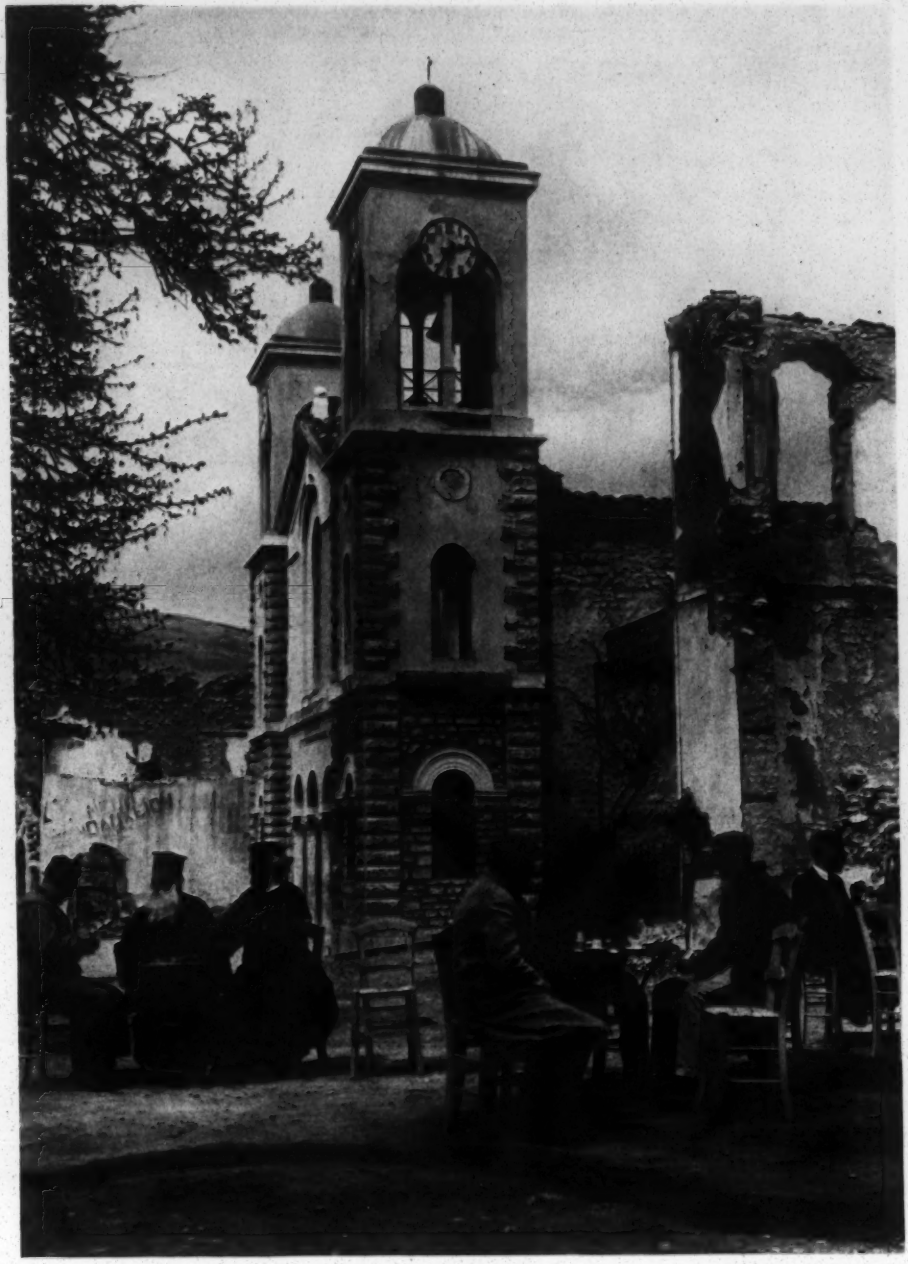

LEO STOECKER FROM ACME

KALAVRITA BEARS THE SCARS OF THE GERMAN MASSACRE OF SEVEN YEARS AGO

Because of a successful Greek ambush of German soldiers near by, the nazi commander ordered 1,100 men of this village machine-gunned. Then most of the buildings were destroyed. The village was further riddled by communist guerrilla bands during the civil war (Bulletin No. 1). Here churchmen and villagers sit beside the town's Greek Orthodox church and talk, perhaps of better days to come.

Kilimanjaro Challenges Ablest Mountaineers

KILIMANJARO, highest mountain in Africa, presents a dual challenge to the mountaineering United States Army officer who is attempting its conquest on his leave this month.

The towering massif on Tanganyika's northeast border culminates in two formidable peaks. They are Kibo, scraping the sky at 19,565 feet; and craggy Mawenzi, lower by 2,000 feet (illustration, next page).

First Scaled in 1889

Anyone attaining the 14,400-foot low point in the seven-mile saddle connecting the two giants, and seeking the easier peak to climb, would turn west toward loftier Kibo. They would do so despite the fact that Kibo, a mere 200 miles south of the Equator, carries a majestic cap of ice and snow all year around, while Mawenzi's frozen crown is scantier, less formidable.

For Kibo's summit slopes are gentle, and many climbing parties, some including women, have conquered it since it was first scaled by Hans Meyer in 1889. Mawenzi's rock towers and cliffs, on the other hand, test the mettle of veteran alpinists.

Guidebooks go so far as to say that Kibo "can be undertaken by anyone sound in wind and limb." The ascent from the parched plain at Kilimanjaro's southern base normally takes a week. And the final stage over Kibo's steepening slope to the icecap is acknowledged as "wearisome."

The great height of Kilimanjaro's rise from the surrounding 2,500-foot plain makes it mightier in its way than many higher mountains of other continents which rise from far higher plateaus. Mass is part of its might. The isolated giant covers 55 miles east to west and 35 miles north to south. Its perimeter at the base is close to 200 miles.

Mountain a World in Itself

The highest of several prominences on Kibo's crater rim, and thus Kilimanjaro's actual summit, is known as Kaiser Wilhelm Point. Tanganyika, now in British trusteeship under the United Nations, was German East Africa until 1918. So great was the kaiser's desire to possess Africa's highest mountain, it is said, that he insisted on the boundary bulge that still places Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika rather than in British Kenya.

The mountain is like a small world-hemisphere with its polar icecap, its glaciers creeping onto barren rocky wastes, its cool zone of shrubs and heather, its wide band of luxuriant forests, its well watered farmlands, and its equatorial-plain base.

The barren wastes lie above 12,000 feet. The forests, girdling the mountain in the altitude range of 6,500 to 9,000 feet, are famed for flora and fauna. Notable are the orchid, giant lobelia, and tall flowering groundsel. Elephants and lions abound.

The wide band of rich volcanic soil at 6,000 feet and below has been farmland for tens of thousands of Chaggas and other Bantu tribesmen at

UMI

nika, number-two city, thus once more uniting the land. Mediterranean tours are beginning to bring dollar-spending visitors, lured by ancient ruins, delightful climate, and the sun-kissed isles of Greece.

American-Greek cooperation is not a new story. Devoted leaders for the Queen's Fund camps have been recruited from orphans who grew up with the help of the long-established Near East Foundation. Graduates of Athens College, Robert College (in Istanbul), and other American institutions are helping Marshall Plan officers in their task of restoring to Greece the happy life it knew before World War II began.

NOTE: Greece is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Classical Lands of the Mediterranean. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For additional information, see "War-Torn Greece Looks Ahead," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1949; "Erosion, Trojan Horse of Greece," December, 1947; "The Greek Way," March 1944; "Classic Greece Merges into 1941 News," January, 1941*. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 12, 1949, "Greek Border Areas at Peace but Uneasy"; and "Greek Mountain Towns See Guerrilla Warfare," January 26, 1948.

MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS

HOMELESS GREEK CHILDREN LINE UP FOR A NUTRITIOUS MEASURE OF WARM AND SWEETENED MILK

Bulletin No. 3, February 13, 1950

Uranium Prospectors Invade Upper Michigan

TENDERFOOT and sourdough uranium prospectors invading Michigan's Upper Peninsula are likely to discover that a knowledge of frontier conditions and a smattering of woodlore are almost as indispensable as their modern Geiger counters.

The going definitely favors the rough-and-ready, outdoor type of person in the vicinity of the recently reported strike of the number one atomic age metal. The Baraga County section of the Wolverine State is one of Michigan's few remaining wild and remote regions. Bears are fair game the year around, and the forest is so dense that emergency man hunts must be organized to search for strayed or lost visitors.

Surrounding Region Unchanged

The newly found deposits of uranium-rich pitchblende ore lie along the Huron River, some 15 miles northeast of L'Anse, the Baraga County seat, which has a population of almost 3,000. The town, largest near the strike, is surrounded by heavy woods (illustration, next page) and was for many years a camping site for French explorers, trappers, and missionaries. Keweenaw Peninsula curves northward into Lake Superior from the head of Keweenaw Bay at L'Anse.

A member of the Austrian House of Hapsburg, a homesick Englishman, and an American automobile tycoon have left their impress on the wilderness area. But most of the country is much as it always was.

Father Frederick Baraga, called "The Apostle of the Northwest," was the Hapsburg who founded the village of Assinins in 1843 and gave his name to the county. An accomplished linguist, he compiled a grammar and dictionary in the language of the Ojibway Indians, the local tribe with which he labored.

In 1879 Charles Hebard laid out as a suburban English village the town of Pequaming, located on a fingerlike peninsula between Keweenaw Bay and Huron Bay. Oak shaded streets, shingle-sided houses mellowed with age, and wide lawns distinguish the little community, a lumbering town of some 250 people. Henry Ford bought the peninsula in 1924 for its fine hardwood lumber. The Ford Motor Company operates the lumber mill which is Pequaming's chief support.

Wild Life More Evident than Minerals

Skanee, homesteaded by Swedish lumbermen, is the last stop on the road from L'Anse across the Silver River to the uranium strike locale on the Huron River. Primarily a hunting and fishing village, Skanee normally can provide guides for adventurers who cross the Huron River into the dense hardwoods of the Mountain Lake and Huron Mountains region.

Uranium prospectors will find every variety of native Michigan wild life as they make their way by foot through the largely unexplored region east of the river toward the Lake Superior shore. They will see deer and trout, but only an occasional sportsman seeking them. They will see magnificent waterfalls, arresting scenery, and a terrain practically untouched by man.

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least throughout the century that Kilimanjaro has been known to Europeans. In today's agricultural patchwork, bananas and coffee are the principal crops.

An estimated 20,000 Chaggas continue as independent coffee planters with their own communal cattle plots, road and irrigation system, and cooperative marketing union. A far greater number work on European-owned farm estates, which have developed since the railroad from the east coast penetrated to the foot of Kilimanjaro in 1911.

NOTE: Kilimanjaro is shown on the Society's map of Africa.

For additional information on the country in the vicinity of Kilimanjaro, see "We Keep House on an Active Volcano" and "Wings Over Nature's Zoo in Africa" (20 photographs), in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1939; "Trans-Africa Safari" and "Africa on Parade" (14 color photographs), September, 1938*; "Flights from Arctic to Equator," April, 1932; and "When a Drought Blights Africa," April, 1929.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, February 16, 1948, "Tanganyika Coal Find May Spell Prosperity"; and "British Bases in Kenya and Tanganyika," November 4, 1946.

WALTER MITTELHOLZER

THIS AIR VIEW REVEALS BOTH OF KILIMANJARO'S FORMIDABLE SUMMITS

Snow-covered Kibo, nearly 20,000 feet in elevation, is the highest point in Africa. Rocky Mawenzi (left), though lower, is harder to climb. Shira, a third peak of the Tanganyika massif, is out of the picture. The first flight over Kilimanjaro produced this shot.

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Shell Collecting Vies with Stamps as Hobby

THE recent statement of Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted scientist and Nobel prize winner, that he would rather collect shells than work on atomic research, reflects the fascination this hobby has for a great many people. Dr. Urey declares that by analyzing certain types of shells he can record changes of climate which have affected the earth in the past and will do so in the future.

Not all collectors approach the occupation from a scientific point of view. The beautiful color and the strange formation of shells prompt many non-scientific people to acquire them purely for pleasure. Like coins and stamps, they take you round the world.

More than 100,000 Types Are Named

Any one group, or shells from any single geographic location can provide material for a fascinating hobby. Abalone, whelk, chiton, periwinkle, nautilus, and cowry—these and many other types of shell are found in endless variety in the seas, along the coasts, and on the land.

Some collectors specialize in shells of a certain size. Most of the species so far known and named—about 100,000—are less than half an inch across. Some of them are even microscopic. No collection of the larger ones is complete until it includes a giant clamshell. Some of these are more than big enough to serve as a baby's bathtub. The largest weigh as much as 500 pounds.

Shells are the hard outer covering of a group of animals known as mollusks. Scientists say that they were apparently already highly developed in the Paleozoic era. This period of geologic history, more than 300 million years ago, is the earliest time from which any kind of animal remains are known.

The greatest variety of shells, and those of the most dazzling colors, grow in warm waters. But there are also great quantities of gemlike shells in the chilly waters off the coasts of Alaska, Maine, and southern Argentina. The fresh-water streams of British Columbia and Labrador are additional cold-climate regions where they abound.

Shells Are Self-colored

Shells come mainly under two chief classifications—the univalves (single shelled) and the bivalves (two shelled). There are a good many more of the univalves than there are of the bivalves.

The univalve is the higher form. It has a head with a mouth and eyes, and puts out tentacles. It lives in both fresh and salt water, on land, and even up in trees. The bivalve, on the other hand, is almost entirely a sea denizen. It never climbs trees, nor makes its home on land.

All mollusks have a fold called a mantle which lines the shell. In this tissue are the glands holding the secretion which forms the shell. When first secreted, this shell material is soft, but it quickly hardens, whether under water or in the air, and becomes one of nature's most durable sub-

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But near the East Branch Falls on the Huron River the uranium hunters of today can expect to come upon reminders of other prospectors who have been there before them. The vanished sourdoughs have left behind them the gaping holes of rain-washed ore pits where they mined gold, silver, and manganese in bygone years.

NOTE: The Upper Peninsula of Michigan may be located on the Society's map of the Northeastern United States.

For additional information on the region, see "Michigan Fights," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1944; "By Car and Steamer Around Our Inland Seas," April, 1934; "Winter Sky Roads to Isle Royal," December, 1931; and "Michigan, Mistress of the Lakes," March, 1928.

PAUL DORSEY FROM FORD MOTOR CO.

SELECTIVE CUTTING ASSURES FUTURE TIMBER ON THIS TRACT NEAR L'ANSE

In the wild region of Michigan's Upper Peninsula, men have dropped saws and picked up Geiger counters in the hunt for uranium. Deposits of pitchblende have been reported along the Huron River.

Fontana Wouldn't Come to Mountains, So Mountains Go to Fontana

The lake wouldn't come to the mountains, so the mountains have gone to the lake. It's happened in North Carolina, where the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has "moved over" to become a next-door neighbor to the enormous man-made lake backed up behind TVA's Fontana Dam on the Little Tennessee River.

When the dam was completed under World War II urgency, its reservoir, filling up, stretched eastward 29 miles, almost to Bryson City. It bulged northward up wooded ravines toward, but never quite to, the southern border of the Great Smoky preserve. Some 44,000 variously owned acres of forest primeval intervened.

Two years ago it was decided that the lake would enhance the park scenery, so TVA and Department of the Interior authorities got busy.

Recently all legal details of the land transfer were complete and papers ready for White House approval. The president's signature on them added exactly 44,170 acres to the southern edge of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, bringing it to the high-water edge of Fontana's lake. This addition increased the park size to a full half-million acres.

Bulletin No. 5, February 13, 1950

Polyglot Surinam Gets Self-Government

A NEW constitution, promulgated last month in Surinam, gave the polyglot peoples of that South American colony, for the first time, a substantial voice in their own government. One of the distinct features of the only Netherlands territory on mainland America (map, next page) is its great variety of languages, nationalities, races, and religions. Divergent interests of the groups have hampered unified self-rule.

The original inhabitants of Netherlands Guiana, as it is often called, were Carib Indians. Latest figures show 3,700 of them left, living along interior rivers. Also inland dwellers are the approximately 22,000 Bush Negroes, descendants of slaves brought from Africa who escaped and set up jungle rule.

Many-layered Population Cake

Town Negroes (called creoles in Surinam) live in Paramaribo and other towns along the coast. Numbering 79,000, they trace their descent from slaves who did not escape their masters. After slavery was abolished in 1863, plantation owners began importing workers from India. Today the children's children of these immigrants total 58,000.

Later on, Javanese were brought in as workers, accounting for a 34,500-person segment of population. As a topping to this many-layered cake, 2,375 Chinese and 2,600 Europeans (including Netherlanders) live in the coastal settlements.

Nearly half of the slightly more than 200,000 inhabitants registered for the voting that gave Surinam its home rule. All groups but the primitive jungle dwellers qualified. They elected a nine-man council which now takes the place of a Netherlands-appointed governor in administering the colony's domestic affairs. The move is regarded as a step toward the goal of a Netherlands West Indies state which would include, besides Surinam, the six Caribbean islands of Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, St. Martin, Saba, and St. Eustatius.

Provides United States with Bauxite

Though Surinam groups have tended to keep their own customs, beliefs, and speech, a leveling tendency is seen in the fact that the country has developed two universal languages. One is Dutch, the tongue of the mother country. The other is a lingua franca called Ningre-tongo (Negro-tongue). Also called Negro-English, this language has borrowed its structure from English and its words from African dialects, French, Portuguese, Spanish, English, Dutch, and even Hebrew. It is the speech of the man on the street.

Surinam is best known in the United States for having provided three-fifths of the bauxite for America's stepped-up production of aluminum during World War II. Nearly all its bauxite still is exported to the United States. But farming, not mining, occupies most of the people as they labor over crops of sugar, rice, coffee, sweet potatoes, bananas, and corn.

With the area of New York State plus New Jersey, Surinam has about 250 miles of Atlantic coast. Its farmable area is virtually limited to the

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stances. It is colored with pigments made by its lowly inhabitant from chemicals in its environment.

Some sea shells take their design from their surroundings. The spiral made by an ocean wave as it crashes on the beach is the basic pattern of growth of the snail, nautilus, cowry, conch (illustration, cover), and cone shells. Because they have this spiraling ability, combined with the permanence of their structure when built, shells are the most vivid examples in all nature of this principle of growth. Even though the shell spiral, unlike that of the wave, is actually motionless, it seems to be whirling toward an infinitely greater magnitude.

In the chambered nautilus, subject of Oliver Wendell Holmes's famous poem, spiral growth is so perfect that each new coil of its shell is exactly three times the width of the coil preceding it. Types of *terebra* increase their coil only one and one-quarter times at each complete turn. California's abalone multiplies its coil diameter by ten—so fast that it never completes a spiral.

WILLARD R. CULVER

A HOBBY DECORATES A WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA

On glass shelves between two rooms of her Miami Beach home, shells from the collection of Mrs. John Oliver La Gorce, wife of the Associate Editor of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, form a charming and unusual interior decoration. Branch coral gleams from the top shelf and, above her head, a starfish balances on two slender points.

The snail and the scallop are models for architects and sculptors. These artists adapt to marble the dynamic curves of the humble sea creatures, reproducing the grace and beauty which are the shell collector's joy.

NOTE: See also, "Shells Take You Over World Horizons," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for July, 1949, (now available in a reprint booklet for 50¢); "Denizens of Our Warm Atlantic Waters," February, 1937; and "Sea Creatures of Our Atlantic Shores," August, 1936.

coastal plain, widening from a 10-mile inland reach along the Maroni River on the east to 50 miles at the Courantyne River on the west.

Much of this plain is swamped at high tide. Colonists from the Netherlands, sea fighters by heritage, built dikes at the mouths of several rivers to protect the rich soil. These cultivated regions total less than 200 square miles. Much larger areas could be reclaimed. Behind the coastal lowland strip is the so-called savanna belt, 30 to 40 miles wide. Savannas (treeless plains) occur here and there, but their sandy soil is poorly suited for farming. Forest land is dominant.

The biggest portion by far is the thickly forested interior rising to mountain peaks over 4,000 feet high. Bush Negroes and Carib Indians live partly by logging and collecting balata, a base for chewing gum.

NOTE: Surinam is shown on the Society's map of South America.

For further information, see "Aruba and Curaçao on Guard," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for February, 1943; "Americans in the Caribbean," June, 1942*; and "British West Indian Interlude," January, 1941*.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, February 2, 1948, "Trinidad Transships Surinam's Bauxite"; and "Aruba Is West Indies Success Story in Oil," January 19, 1948.

DRAWN BY THEODORA PRICE

IN 1667, THE DUTCH THOUGHT SURINAM THE WORLD'S "RICHEST AND MOST PROMISING COLONY"

In that year they acquired it from the English in "exchange" for New York and were more than satisfied. New York could not raise sugar, but Surinam could. Much of United States aluminum ore comes from Moengo, in the northeast corner.